

DX LISTENING DIGEST 7-133, November 4, 2007  
Incorporating REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING  
edited by Glenn Hauser, <http://www.worldofradio.com>

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NOTE: If you are a regular reader of DXLD, and a source of DX news but have not been sending it directly to us, please consider yourself obligated to do so. Thanks, Glenn

NEXT SHORTWAVE AIRINGS OF WORLD OF RADIO 1380

Mon 0400 WBCQ	9330-CLSB
Mon 0515 WBCQ	7415 [time varies to 0600]
Mon 0930 WRMI	9955
Tue 1130 WRMI	9955
Tue 1630 WRMI	7385
Wed 0930 WRMI	9955
Thu 0000 WBCQ	18910-CLSB

WORLD OF RADIO, CONTINENT OF MEDIA, MUNDO RADIAL SCHEDULE:  
Latest edition of this schedule version, including AM, FM, satellite and webcasts with hotlinks to station sites and audio, is at:  
<http://www.worldofradio.com/radioskd.html>

For updates see our Anomaly Alert page:  
<http://www.worldofradio.com/anomaly.html>

WRN ON DEMAND:  
<http://new.wrn.org/listeners/stations/station.php?StationID=24>

WORLD OF RADIO PODCASTS VIA WRN NOW AVAILABLE:  
<http://www.wrn.org/listeners/stations/podcast.php>

OUR ONDEMAND AUDIO [also CONTINENT OF MEDIA, MUNDO RADIAL]  
<http://www.worldofradio.com/audiomid.html>  
or <http://wor.worldofradio.org>

\*\* AFGHANISTAN [non]. Hello, Hola Glenn: Estoy escuchando esta tarde, -1645+ a lo que posiblemente sea "Vividh Bharati Service from India"

en 9875 kHz no en 9870 como se0ala por ejemplo Aoki.

Listen today at 1645 in 9875 SINPO 45444 Indian typical music non stop. Tent Vividh Bharati, not 9870 ???? Cordially, 73's (Tom's MÈndez Losa, Spain, Nov 3, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

9875 puede ser Radio Solh, Rampisham, 15-18, ex-17700. Favor averiguar (Glenn Hauser, ibid.)

Glenn, en 9875 est· emitiendo cuando son las 1720, probablemente Radio Solh; la se0al es mas fuerte, nada en 9870, la m'sica parece diferente. 73 JM (JosÈ Miguel Romero, Spain, ibid.)

VBS 9870 supposedly closes at 1740\* until \*0025 (Glenn Hauser, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Tiene usted raz0n, Glenn, como siempre. El servicio contin'a m's all· de las 1740 con la m'sica t0pica, y a las 1750 locutor con comentario y menci0n a Kandahar. Finaliza a las 1800 UT. Mis disculpas por el error, ('ltimamente no hago m's que disculparme) Cordialmente (Tom's MÈndez, ibid.)

\*\* AUSTRALIA. Re 7-132: 5995, R.A., 1541-1620, Nov 4, non-stop Waltzing Matilda loop (no programming), // 6080 & 7240, fair-good. I first heard this on Oct 28, so is this a regular feature now? (Ron Howard, CA, Et0n E1, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* CANADA. R Prague relay 5990 at 0412 with program about beer. Via Canada. -- V of Vietnam 6175 at 0418 getting hammered by Cuba on 6180, the loudest station tonight on 49m. 3 Nov (Liz Cameron, MI, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Commies vs Commies! Same problem here, with Vietnam very much the loser; is the situation reversed anywhere else? (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* CANADA. Programme change alert! CBC Radio 1 in the Maritimes is carrying special programming due to post-Tropical Storm Noel, and normal programming is not expected to resume before at least 1600 UT Sunday. Apparently they have been on air with special programming since 0100 UT Sunday, with scheduled programmes pre-empted (Paul David, Wembley Park, UK, 1144 UT Nov 4, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST) 0, they miss Sunday Edition, two sesquihours on Death! (gh, DXLD)

\*\* CANADA [and non]. Someone mentioned having looked at the FCC database for a possible call change. I'm compelled to point out that the FCC database is probably the single WORST possible source for

correct Canadian callsign information.

Here's the deal: the only reason the FCC lists Canadian information in its database at all is to inform US broadcasters of the required protections to signals that have been notified to the US by Canadian authorities. It makes absolutely no difference whether those signals are actually on the air with the facilities stated in the database (as witness all the long-dead Canadian AMs that continue to be listed) - and it makes even less difference whether they're listed with the correct calls. (The last time I bothered looking, CKOC 1150 in Hamilton was still listed with the temporary calls - CKMO, I think it was - that they used very briefly way back in about 1992!)

The most accurate sources of Canadian information right now are Industry Canada's own BASERAD database (which isn't directly searchable on-line, but must be downloaded and unzipped), Barry McLarnon's list, and the NRC log. 100000watts.com is pretty accurate for what it lists, but it's not a complete list. s (Scott Fybush, NY, IRCA via DXLD)

USE OF IBOC IN CANADA DISCOURAGED: see DIGITAL BROADCASTING

\*\* CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. 9 minute 53 video on establishing shortwave station Radio ICDI in the Central African Republic  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a5Xgb4en6qE>  
(via Mike Barracclough, DXLD)

WTFK? Never mentioned. What's the antenna called? Never mentioned --- I guess it is the famous 'Lazy H' that HCJB promotes. The white people have names, the blacks are just ``Africans`` in need of evangelization. The perps admitted that they gave specs in inches which the locals (naturally) took to be cm, so stuff had to be redone. Beware of Youtube; I soon found myself linking to videos of various versions of the Soviet/Russian national anthem (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* CHINA [non]. CRI is beside itself now in the 1200 Chinese hour, as noted Nov 3 at 1257: on 9560 via Sackville, and after a few syllables of satellite delay, on 9570 via Habana. After 1300, the latter continues in English, as the Sackville relay for B-07 is on 11885 instead of 9650. Perhaps China was uncomfortable being sandwiched between two KBSWR South Korean relays on 9650 until 1300 and after 1400? (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* CHINA [and non]. CRI B-07 at NDXC: China Radio International B-07 schedule is now available at the following website  
<http://www2.starcat.ne.jp/~ndxc/>  
(Bernie O'Shea, Ottawa, Ontario, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Altho when I check at 0343 UT Nov 3, the link is still labeled A-07 but the page it goes to is headed B-07 (Glenn Hauser, ibid.)

Glenn, Yes I noticed that too. But it does seem to be a new schedule (B07). Errors like that have happened before on that website (Bernie O'Shea, ibid.)

>>>Denmark: Nyhedsradioen24-7.dk 2100-2200-Listen Live Radio Holger Kobenhavns: 90.4, Nordsjælland: 96.1, Roskilde: 106.6, Dragør FM: 105.6, Østjylland: 106.2<<<

This local radio station was CLOSED a couple of years ago, thus: no relays in Denmark. Which I also have told CRI. 73, (Erik Kie, Denmark, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

That's the trouble with all these FM relays --- you never know whether they still exist without local monitoring, unlike SW which has a chance of being monitored anywhere outside the target area (gh, DXLD)

\*\* CHINA. 4460, CNR-1, 1257, Nov 3, while tuning by heard Chinese programming, weak, clearly // 5030, as also reported by Dan Sheedy (CA) in Aug and more recently by Harold Frodge (MI) (Ron Howard, CA, Etûn E1, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* CHINA. 9905, Firedrake, 1627, Nov 3 against R. Free Asia. Also // 7300 against SOH, both fair.

5810, Firedrake, noted at 1550 & 1608, Nov 4, against who? (Ron Howard, CA, Etûn E1, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST) RFA Tinian in Mandarin from 1600 per 7-129 (gh, DXLD)

\*\* CONGO DR [non]. via South Africa, 9635, Radio Okapi via Meyerton, 0502-0600\*, Nov 2, "Okapi" jingles. French talk. Sign off with "Okapi" jingles. Fair to good (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* COSTA RICA. REE via Costa Rica really has some interference problems now: Besides Vatican collision on 5965 after 0400 as previously noted, Nov 3 at 0512, it had severe ACI from CRI English on 5960 via Sackville; CRI is on here from before 0400 until 0600. REE's 9675 had even more severe QRM at 0508 from WYFR on 9680 with CBS Taiwan in Cantonese. This is aimed right at us, 315 degrees from Okeechobee (and equally ruins Channel Africa on 9685, English hour at 0500). Even REE 3350 had problems, at 0523, intermittent ``running water`` utility QRM. None of this would be quite so bad if REE had any punch in its modulation, but all its Cariari frequencies are very undermodulated and lo-fi, compared to Noblejas.

In connexion with the REE Cariari spurs around 17595 and 18105 from the 17850 transmitters, which persisted for a few weeks in Sept/Oct, I recently remarked that 17850 would be replaced by 15125 in B-07. I am not sure how I concluded this, but the REE B-07 schedules we see now certainly show both in use. The one via Jos  Bueno, for the CR relays only in the daytime, as reworked by Alan Roe:

1200-2300	SAm	Sun	9765	15125	
1500-2300	NAm	Sun	17850		
1600-2300	N&SAm	Sat	9765	15125	17850
1800-2000	N&SAm	M-F	9765	15125	17850

In any event, the spurs are no longer detectable when 17850 is on, such as Nov 3 at 2050, Nov 4 at 1513 (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* CROATIA. 3984.84, Croatian Radio-Voice of Croatia, 2315-2329, Nov 2, "Croatia Today" English news program. Weather. Threshold signal. Much better on // 7285-via Germany.

3984.82, Croatian Radio-Voice of Croatia, 0300-0314, Nov 3, "Croatia Today" English news program. Very weak. Better on // 7285-via Germany.

[non] via Germany, 9470, Croatian Radio-Voice of Croatia, 0700-0704, Nov 3, Four minute English news program. Weak but readable. Very weak // 11690 (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* CROATIA [non]. V. of Croatia, English at 2300 on 7285 (Bob Thomas, CT, Oct 29, DX LISTENING DIGEST) via GERMANY of course

\*\* CUBA. RHC 6300 fair at 0425 // 9600 excellent. I assume this is a spur of some sort. Not // 6000, 6180. 3 Nov (Liz Cameron, MI, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Not just any sort; the leapfrog sort, 6060 over 6180 plus another 120 kHz. 6060 is in Spanish so 6300 comes out Spanish (Glenn Hauser, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* CUBA. RHC Spanish DX program, En Contacto, Sunday Nov 4 at 1335-1350 on 11760 et al.: included at 1338 a talk by new correspondent in Guatemala, Julio Pineda, about DRM. Sounded like it came from a DRM press release; nothing about its drawbacks. Also outdated, as he said HCJB was the only Latin American station doing DRM, unaware of Bonaire, Chile and Guiana French (and HCJB is only doing it in German to Europe, currently). Also said that propagation would start improving from the middle of this year with the sunspot cycle rising. Wrong again; ask Arnie (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* CZECHIA. R. Prague English to NAM:

1400 13580

1500 7385 [WRMI]

2100 5930

2230 5930

2330 5930 7345

0100 6200 7345

0200 6200 7345

0400 5990 6200 7345 [see also CANADA]

(Bob Thomas, CT, Oct 29, DX LISTENING DIGEST) From announcements?

\*\* CZECHIA. A day at Radio Free Europe --- The Radio Free Europe conference helped highlight common values between Muslims and Westerners. Many more efforts are needed, of course, to bridge the gap between the two. This time there is no 'iron curtain' separating people with walls, but there are curtains, for sure, in many minds...

<http://www.turkishdailynews.com.tr/article.php?enewsid=87573>

(MUSTAFA AKYOL, PRAGUE - Turkish Daily News via Zacharias Liangas, Greece, DXLD)

\*\* DJIBOUTI. 4780, Radio Djibouti, \*0300-0315, Nov 3, Sign on with National Anthem followed by opening announcements. Koran at 0303.

Arabic talk. Fair (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* ECUADOR. 4909.21, Radio Chaskis, Otavalo, 1050-1100, Nov 2, Spanish talk. Ecuadorian music. Presumed. Poor to Fair (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* EGYPT. 11 October, 9990, 1800 UT, R. Cairo in italiano, 555 (escludendo la distorsione) ... perche' hanno abbandonato quest'ottima frequenza per i piu' affollati 49 metri??? (Davide Tambuchi, IW2NZR, Como - Italia, via Roberto Scaglione, Sicily, Nov 4, bclnews.it via DXLD)

Because they can: 6250. Apparently they have been persuaded by falling MUF propagation predixions for this lowest of solar cycle winters (Glenn Hauser, DXLD)

\*\* ERITREA [and non]. Eritrean transmitter on 7800, 7900 --- On 4 Nov around 1630 UT noted Ethiopian jammer on 7800 with some talk underneath. After a while the jammer stopped and the frequency was empty. Scanning around noted Eritrean broadcast on 7900 weak but clear. It was in parallel with Eritrea on 7180. After a while both channels were caught by jammer. The Ethiopian "multitone" jammer audio was also in synchro on both frequencies. Eritrean 1st program was on 7100. I wonder if Eritrea now uses R Bana transmitter during 16-17 time block (Jari Savolainen, Kuusankoski, Finland, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* ETHIOPIA [non]. ARGEGNA DIMTS RADIO --- ever hear of that? Slightly better known as The Ethiopian People's Patriotic Front, and once on the TDP shortwave schedule. Now from their website <http://www.eppf.info/> ---

EPPF Information --- Update on EPPF International and notice to EPPF.info visitors. 22nd October 2007

EPPF International Committee is in the process of reorganizing and restructuring to adjust to the changes of the new direction we have taken. We will soon make our plans for the future, available to the public.

Arbegna Dimts Radio: As stated previously in the Arbegna Dimts section, we have currently suspended our radio broadcast to Ethiopia due to the constant jamming of our program by EPRDF/TPLF regime. We are investigating on the best way to overcome this situation and will announce as soon as we are ready to resume.

EPPF Web Site <http://www.eppf.info> : Starting from the 22nd October 2007, this web site would only be used for the purpose of posting Official EPPF International News, Press Release, Articles and all other official information from the organization.

The normal Ethiopian news and current affairs that we used to be posted from other sources will not be posted anymore. To keep your self updated on Ethiopian current affairs please visit the various Ethiopian news and views web sites witch are now widely available.

The struggle to rescue Ethiopia and to implement a democratic governance will carry on, and EPPF International Committee would do itis very best to contribute to the ongoing struggle.  
EPPF Information Center

And from another page: [http://www.eppf.info/EPPF\\_Radio.htm](http://www.eppf.info/EPPF_Radio.htm)

Arbegna Dimts Radio Programs --- Dear Arbegna Dimts listeners,  
Due to the jamming of our radio signal by TPLF/EPRDF in Ethiopia, we have suspended our radio transition to Ethiopia on the current meter band and kHz, until we find a solution of working around it.  
EPPF Information Centre

[latest audio file linked:] 27th September 2007 mp3

Also have a look at their enlarged logo:  
[http://www.eppf.info/asset/EPPF%20RadioLogo\\_sky\\_e.jpg](http://www.eppf.info/asset/EPPF%20RadioLogo_sky_e.jpg)

Some videos are also linked. This was in the EiBi A-07 schedule as:  
1600 1700 Th CLA EPPF-Ye Arbenyoch Dimts AH EAf 15260/RUS-samara  
(Glenn Hauser, Nov 3, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* ETHIOPIA [non]. Change of Schedule & Frequency Notice: We would like to inform our listeners that considering the unexpected external interference in our broadcast and the need for a significantly better quality of transmission, ANDE will change its frequency.

Hence, as of Wednesday November 7, 2007 Andenet Le Democracy (ANDE) Radio will change its broadcasting frequency to 7560 kHz in the 41 meter band. The day of our broadcasts will also change to Wednesday and Sunday which is two days per week instead of the previous three days that included Friday. Our broadcasting time remains the same, which is 7PM to 8 PM Ethiopian Time. Please relay this message to your contacts in Ethiopia. ANDE will also announce ahead its change in frequency on its Radio program.

[still shown but now outdated:] Andenet LeDemocracy Radio Current Frequency: Andenet Le Democracy (ANDE) Radio current broadcasting frequency is 9445 kHz in the 31 meter band. Our day and time of the broadcasts are Sunday, Wednesday and Friday from 7PM to 8PM Ethiopian Time. Please inform our frequency and schedule to your contacts in Ethiopia (from <http://www.andenet.com/> via Glenn Hauser, Nov 4, DXLD)

So that's 1600-1700 UT Wed & Sun. Has been a TDP client on 9445 via Samara; 7560 via Moldova, which had been used mainly for Iran (Glenn Hauser, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* GERMANY. MV Baltic Radio is on this Sunday --- The Date is the 4th November 2007, at 1300 UT on 5965 kHz. The transmissions of MV Baltic Radio will be broadcast over the transmitting station Wertachtal in the future. The power of the transmitter will be 100000 Watts and we will use a non-directional antenna system (Quadrant antenna). More information is on our website <http://www.mvbalticradio> or <http://www.rrms.de> Good Listening (Tom Taylor, Nov 3, DX LISTENING DIGEST) And in advance on the dxldyg

\*\* GUATEMALA. R. Truth, Chiquimula, in a band of its own, 4052.5, Nov 3 at 0520 with spiritual ``Nobody knows the trouble I've Seen``, 0522 preacher in English with Spanish accent (Amilcar himself?), and shortly into contrasting sacred music, Handel? The 0500-0600\* hour is in English (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* GUIANA FRENCH. Re 7-132: GRADS --- Glenn, Grads are common enough that HP calculators all have a switch between degrees, radians, and grads. And the French transmitter sites I have seen data for have all the antenna layouts in grads, not degrees (Ben Dawson, WA, DX

## LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* HAWAII. RICHARD E. WOOD --- I was saddened to hear of the passing of Richard E. Wood of Hawaii. Although I never had the good fortune of meeting Richard, I remember his formidable contributions to the hobby. He married his love of linguistics to his love of radio (BCB, FM and SW), and in the process shared his knowledge with the DX community around the world. Nowadays it's simple to propagate one's contributions to all corners via the internet. Richard did it the hard way, with a typewriter, a radio and a lot of postage stamps. I know somewhere in my attic are a number of REW articles buried in various old DX bulletins. Over the holidays, I'll try to scan a few of them and make them available online (Al Quaglieri, NY, Listeners Notebook, Nov NASWA Journal via DXLD) OBIT

\*\* INDIA. Harmful Interference by AIR on 7069 kHz

MONITORING SYSTEM Intruder Watch & Spectrum Control --- National Coordinator: Ulrich Bihlmayer, DJ9KR, Eichhaldenstrasse 35, 72074 Tübingen, Germany, Phone: +49- 7071 ñ 81847 Fax: +49-7071ñ 82419 eMail: bandwacht @ darc.de

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All India Radio, copy to:- The Coordinator of IARU-  
The Spectrum Manager Mr. Y.K. Sharma Monitoring System Region 3  
Akashvani Bhawan, Sansad Marg Manohar Arasu VU2UR  
Delhi 110001, Republic of India Bangalore 560060, India  
2 November 2007  
Harmful Interference on Amateur Radio Frequencies in the 40-m-Amateur Band by All-India-Radio Spurious from 7410 kHz

Dear Sir, Since the beginning of October 2007 many licensed Amateur Radio operators have been reporting a strong and wideband intermodulation product of All India Radio on the exclusive Amateur Radio frequency around 7069 kHz. The signal strength is up to S 9 + 20 dB, and the signal is about 10 kHz wide. The program is very much distorted with a rocking carrier and difficult to read. It is carrying Hindi (1945 ñ 2045 UTC) and the General Overseas Service (1745 ñ 1945, 2045 ñ 2230 UTC s/off). I have found the fundamental on 7410 kHz with S 9 + 45 dB and a second spurious signal (imirrorí) on 7751 kHz. Also on 7090 kHz there is the same program with S 9 and with clear modulation.

Frequency (kHz) 7069,0

Mode: A3E

Date: 1 - 31 October 2007, 1 & 2 November 2007

Zeit (UTC): 1745 - 2230 sign off

Call Sign of Station: announcement: This is the General Overseas Service of All India Radio

QSA: QSA5 (S9+ 20 dB) with a dipole antenna  
Country: India

More info: fundamental found on 7410 kHz, another spurious transmission on 7751 kHz. (7410 kHz + / - 341 kHz). Will you please contact the engineers of the transmitter site to fix the problem. The licensed Radio Amateurs of the world have the right to use their exclusive frequencies without the harmful interference of All India Radio. Thank you very much. I should like to read your answer soon on my screen. Regards, (Ulrich Bihlmayer, DJ9KR, Coordinator of DARC-MS Intruder Watch and Spectrum Control, via Wolfgang B,schel, DX LISTENING DIGEST) see also AFGHANISTAN [non]

\*\* INDONESIA. Saludos cordiales, Antonio Schuler nos anuncia que La Voz de Indonesia cuenta con una nueva Web; desde ella se puede escuchar en directo la emisi n por Real Audio, en paralelo por SW. <http://es.voi.co.id/realtime/> (Jos  Miguel Romero, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Hola amigos! Saludos cordiales. Hay un sitio web en espa ol de la Voz de Indonesia <http://es.voi.co.id> pero no s  si es el sitio oficial de la emisora. Hay algunas informaciones de la emisora, como la programaci n, pero no hay menci n sobre horarios y frecuencias. 73 (Antonio Schuler, via Romero, ibid.)

Apparently official; link to other languages including English: <http://en.voi.co.id/> Listened to the 1800 hour for a while; mostly music and break at 1830 for announcement in German by YL with extremely heavy Indonesian accent; other announcers do better. Brief talk features interspersed, including one about ``Munity`` on the Bounty (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Saludos Glenn, pude escuchar el final de emisi n en espa ol y el comienzo de la emisi n en alem n, la misma transmisi n que en SW, pero con tres minutos de retraso; a las 1803 comenz  emisi n en alem n. 73 JM (Jos  Miguel Romero2, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

And if the transmitter using about 11785 continues to put out the noise I currently hear, then this way may soon be the only way to hear VoI. I can hear it on air at 1300 and 1400 mixing with CRI jamming, and the transmitter is usually left on air after 1500 (when jamming signs off) for us to hear the buzz more clearly before the European services start at 1600 (Noel R. Green (NW England), Nov 4, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Acabo de visitar el sitio Web que mencionas de La Voz de Indonesia; yo creo que efectivamente si es el sitio oficial de la emisora, aunque tambi n te digo que los textos en espa ol est n muy mal escritos,

muestra de que se ha utilizado un traductor sin ning n tipo de revisi n por alguien que tenga una peque a noci n del idioma, digo peque a no pido mucho, por ejemplo un locutor de la propia emisora. Si hay un apartado d nde mencionan las frecuencias de 9525, 11785, y 15150. Como dice aquel refr n "Que tu mano derecha no sepa lo que hace la izquierda". Cordialmente (Tom s M ndez Losa, Spain, logsderadio yg via DXLD) Original font: Trebuchet MS

## **\*\* INTERNATIONAL. Emisiones en Esperanto**

El esperanto es un idioma internacional, iniciado en 1887 por el m dico polaco Luis L zaro Zamenhof y en uso hasta la fecha por numerosas organizaciones y personas, que debe considerarse por su importancia como idioma y como movimiento.

Emisoras que emiten en Esperanto:

Radio Aktiva <http://radioaktiva.esperanto.org.uy/>  
Transmite las veinticuatro horas del d a. La programaci n, que cambia todos los d as, dura alrededor de tres horas y se repite varias veces durante la jornada.

Radio Polonia <http://www.radio.com.pl/polonia/eo/> [ver abajo]  
Todos los d as. Varias emisiones. Para m s detalles de la programaci n visiten su sitio, que adem s tiene las noticias en texto.

Radio China <http://es.chinabroadcast.cn/>  
Todos los d as. Varias emisiones. En el sitio hay m s informaci n y tambi n las noticias en texto.

Radio Habana Cuba <http://www.radiohc.cu/espanol/audio.htm>  
Domingos:  
Para Am rica del Norte en los 6000 khz de 0700 a 0730 UTC  
Para Norte Centro y Suram rica en los 11760 khz de 1500 a las 1530 y 1930 a 2000 UTC  
Para Am rica Central en los 6140 khz desde las 23:30 a las 0000

Otras.

Radio Vaticano <http://www.vaticanradio.org/esperanto/proesperanto.htm>  
Radio Comunitaria 3ZZZ (Australia) <http://www.3zzz.com.au/>

(Ing. Yandys Cervantes Rodr guez, Buey Arriba, Granma, Cuba, Nov 3, Noticias DX via DXLD)

L stima que el Servicio Exterior de la Radio Polaca [no se llama m s Radio Polonia] no transmite m s esperanto.  
<http://www.polskieradio.pl/zagranica/>

Escoja Esperanto para ver los esquemas actualizados via Cuba, China, Vaticano: <http://www.addx.de/Hfpdat/plaene.php>  
73, (Glenn Hauser, ibid.)

\*\* IRAN [and non]. Radio iVoice of Revolutionî and Radio iVoice of Iranian Communistsî now are on the air from 1427 to 1525 hours and from 1628 to 1740 hours on 3881 and 4366 kHz respectively and are jammed by Iran (Rumen Pankov, R. Bulgaria DX program Nov 2 via DXLD)

\*\* IRELAND. Re 7-132, Valentia Coast Guard Radio 1752 KHz., Republic of Ireland. At this site you can see the station- and hear what it sounds like. <http://www.coastalradio.org.uk/valentia.htm>  
[And more about it, plus EJM on 1677]:  
<http://www.coastalradio.org.uk/irishcrg.htm>  
(Curtis Sadowski, IL, WTFDA-AM via DXLD)

\*\* JAPAN. 6055, R. Nikkei (program 1), 0830-0900, Nov 3, their regular Saturday "Let's Read the Nikkei Weekly" program presented by Gregory Clark, Jeffrey Swiggum and Japanese YL, mostly in Japanese, with maybe 20% in English, segments "Gregory Clark's Editorial Choice", "Key Words and Phrases" and "You The Listener", fair-good, // 3925 & 9595 (Ron Howard, CA, EtÛn E1, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* KOREA NORTH [non]. Clandestine, 6003.01, Echo of Hope, 1125-1135, Nov 2, local ballads. Talk in unidentified language. Presumed. Fair but some occasional adjacent channel splatter (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* KOREA NORTH [and non]. 5985, Shiokaze/Sea Breeze via Yamata, Japan, Nov 3 first day of heavy jamming, also covered Myanma Radio on 5985.8. Reception this past week fair to poor, with Nov 2 (Fri.) in English with "Shiokaze Sea Breeze" ID. Still need to check if they use callsigns (JSR) in any IDs (Ron Howard, CA, EtÛn E1, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* KOREA NORTH. B07 Winter schedule of VOICE OF KOREA, Pyongyang, North Korea, valid as of 05 November 2007, 07:00 UTC

Hello! Following and as Word-attachments (either with or without beam or feeder info + Target Areas Guide) the new Winter schedule of VOICE OF KOREA, Pyongyang, Dem. People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), valid as of 05 November 2007, 07:00 UTC. It appears that last year's schedule comes into effect again unaltered. Have not yet been able to confirm Japanese broadcasts but I assume these will also be the same as last year's. Any further information or amendments will be mailed when they become available. I hope for a wide publicity electronically or printed with due reference to me as the source of information:

ARNULF PIONTEK, BERLIN, GERMANY

Voice of Korea are also anxious to receive letters and reception reports on their programmes. Please address all mail to:

VOICE OF KOREA  
PYONGYANG  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (North Korea)

Happy listening and best wishes to you all!

'73s, (OM Arnulf Piontek, Berlin, Germany, Nov 1, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Arnulf provides the schedules in five different versions, which we excerpt:

English

0100 7140 9345 9730 Northeast Asia  
0100 11735 13760 15180 Central & South America  
0200 13650 15100 Southeast Asia  
0300 7140 9345 9730 Northeast Asia  
1000 6285 9325 Central & South America  
1000 6185 9850 Southeast Asia  
1300 7570 12015 Western Europe  
1300 9335 11710 North America  
1500 7570 12015 Western Europe  
1500 9335 11710 North America  
1600 9990 11545 Near & Middle East, North Africa  
1800 7570 12015 Western Europe  
1900 7100 11910 Southern Africa  
1900 9975 11535 Near & Middle East, North Africa  
2100 7570 12015 Western Europe

By time, this version includes feeder frequencies but not azimuths:

0000 Chinese 13650 15100 4405 SEAs  
0000 Korean (PBS) 7140 9345 9730 3560 NECHN  
0000 Spanish 11735 13760 15180 CAm, SAm  
0100 English 7140 9345 9730 3560 NEAs  
0100 English 11735 13760 15180 CAm, SAm  
0100 French 13650 15100 4405 SEAs  
0200 Chinese 7140 9345 9730 3560 NECHN  
0200 English 13650 15100 4405 SEAs  
0200 Spanish 11735 13760 15180 CAm, SAm  
0300 Chinese 13650 15100 4405 SEAs  
0300 English 7140 9345 9730 3560 NEAs  
0300 French 11735 13760 15180 CAm, SAm  
0700 Japanese 621 3250 7580 9650 J

0700 Korean (PBS) 7140 9345 4405 NECHN  
0700 Russian 9975 11735 3560 FE  
0700 Russian 13760 15245 Eu  
0800 Chinese 7140 9345 4405 NECHN  
0800 Japanese 621 3250 7580 9650 J  
0800 Russian 9975 11735 3560 FE  
0800 Russian 13760 15245 Eu  
0900 Japanese 621 3250 6070 7580 9650 J  
0900 Korean (KCBS) 7140 9345 4405 NECHN  
0900 Korean (PBS) 9975 11735 3560 FE  
0900 Korean (PBS) 13760 15245 Eu  
1000 English 6185 9850 3560 SEAs  
1000 English 6285 9325 CAm, SAm  
1000 Japanese 621 3250 6070 7580 9650 J  
1000 Korean (PBS) 7140 9345 4405 NECHN  
1100 Chinese 7140 9345 4405 CHN  
1100 French 6185 9850 3560 SEAs  
1100 French 6285 9325 CAm, SAm  
1100 Japanese 621 3250 6070 7580 9650 J  
1200 Japanese 621 3250 6070 7580 9650 J  
1200 Korean (KCBS) 6185 9850 3560 SEAs  
1200 Korean (KCBS) 6285 9325 CAm, SAm  
1200 Korean (PBS) 7140 9345 4405 NECHN  
1300 Chinese 6185 9850 3560 SEAs  
1300 English 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
1300 English 9335 11710 NAm  
1300 Korean (PBS) 6285 9325 Eu  
1400 French 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
1400 French 9335 11710 NAm  
1400 Korean (KCBS) 6185 9850 3560 SEAs  
1400 Russian 6285 9325 Eu  
1500 Arabic 9990 11545 3560 ME, NAF  
1500 English 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
1500 English 9335 11710 NAm  
1500 Russian 6285 9325 Eu  
1600 English 9990 11545 3560 ME, NAF  
1600 French 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
1600 French 9335 11710 NAm  
1600 German 6285 9325 WEu  
1700 Arabic 9990 11545 3560 ME, NAF  
1700 Korean (KCBS) 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
1700 Korean (KCBS) 9335 11710 NAm  
1700 Russian 6285 9325 Eu  
1800 English 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
1800 French 7100 11910 SAm  
1800 French 9975 11535 3560 ME, NAF  
1800 German 6285 9325 WEu  
1900 English 7100 11910 SAm

1900 English 9975 11535 3560 ME, NAF  
 1900 German 6285 9325 WEu  
 1900 Spanish 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
 2000 French 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
 2000 Korean (KCBS) 6285 9325 WEu  
 2000 Korean (KCBS) 7100 11910 SAF  
 2000 Korean (KCBS) 9975 11535 3560 ME, NAF  
 2100 Chinese 7180 9345 3560 NECHN  
 2100 Chinese 9975 11535 CHN  
 2100 English 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
 2100 Japanese 621 3250 7580 9650 J  
 2200 Chinese 7180 9345 3560 NECHN  
 2200 Chinese 9975 11535 CHN  
 2200 Japanese 621 3250 7580 9650 J  
 2200 Spanish 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
 2300 Japanese 621 3250 7580 9650 J  
 2300 Korean (KCBS) 7180 9345 3560 NECHN  
 2300 Korean (KCBS) 7570 12015 4405 WEu  
 2300 Korean (KCBS) 9975 11535 CHN

By time, this version includes azimuths but not feeder frequencies:

UTC	Language	Frequ.	Beam	Target
0000	Chinese	13650 238	15100 238	SEAs
0000	Korean (PBS)	7140 ND 9345 ND 9730 ND	NECHN	
0000	Spanish	11735 28 13760 28 15180 28	CAM, SAm	
0100	English	7140 ND 9345 ND 9730 ND	NEAs	
0100	English	11735 28 13760 28 15180 28	CAM, SAm	
0100	French	13650 238 15100 238	SEAs	
0200	Chinese	7140 ND 9345 ND 9730 ND	NECHN	
0200	English	13650 238 15100 238	SEAs	
0200	Spanish	11735 28 13760 28 15180 28	CAM, SAm	
0300	Chinese	13650 238 15100 238	SEAs	
0300	English	7140 ND 9345 ND 9730 ND	NEAs	
0300	French	11735 28 13760 28 15180 28	CAM, SAm	
0700	Japanese	621 ND 3250 ND 7580 109 9650 109	J	
0700	Korean (PBS)	7140 ND 9345 ND	NECHN	
0700	Russian	9975 28 11735 28	FE	
0700	Russian	13760 325 15245 325	Eu	
0800	Chinese	7140 ND 9345 ND	NECHN	
0800	Japanese	621 ND 3250 ND 7580 109 9650 109	J	
0800	Russian	9975 28 11735 28	FE	
0800	Russian	13760 325 15245 325	Eu	
0900	Japanese	621 ND 3250 ND 6070 109 7580 109 9650 109	J	
0900	Korean (KCBS)	7140 ND 9345 ND	NECHN	
0900	Korean (PBS)	9975 28 11735 28	FE	
0900	Korean (PBS)	13760 325 15245 325	Eu	
1000	English	6185 238 9850 238	SEAs	

1000 English 6285 28 9325 28 CAm, SAm  
 1000 Japanese 621 ND 3250 ND 6070 109 7580 109 9650 109 J  
 1000 Korean (PBS) 7140 ND 9345 ND NECHN  
 1100 Chinese 7140 ND 9345 ND CHN  
 1100 French 6185 238 9850 238 SEAs  
 1100 French 6285 28 9325 28 CAm, SAm  
 1100 Japanese 621 ND 3250 ND 6070 109 7580 109 9650 109 J  
 1200 Japanese 621 ND 3250 ND 6070 109 7580 109 9650 109 J  
 1200 Korean (KCBS) 6185 238 9850 238 SEAs  
 1200 Korean (KCBS) 6285 28 9325 28 CAm, SAm  
 1200 Korean (PBS) 7140 ND 9345 ND NECHN  
 1300 Chinese 6185 238 9850 238 SEAs  
 1300 English 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
 1300 English 9335 28 11710 28 NAm  
 1300 Korean (PBS) 6285 325 9325 325 Eu  
 1400 French 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
 1400 French 9335 28 11710 28 NAm  
 1400 Korean (KCBS) 6185 238 9850 238 SEAs  
 1400 Russian 6285 325 9325 325 Eu  
 1500 Arabic 9990 296 11545 296 ME, NAf  
 1500 English 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
 1500 English 9335 28 11710 28 NAm  
 1500 Russian 6285 325 9325 325 Eu  
 1600 English 9990 296 11545 296 ME, NAf  
 1600 French 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
 1600 French 9335 28 11710 28 NAm  
 1600 German 6285 325 9325 325 WEu  
 1700 Arabic 9990 296 11545 296 ME, NAf  
 1700 Korean (KCBS) 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
 1700 Korean (KCBS) 9335 28 11710 28 NAm  
 1700 Russian 6285 325 9325 325 Eu  
 1800 English 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
 1800 French 7100 271 11910 271 SAf  
 1800 French 9975 296 11535 296 ME, NAf  
 1800 German 6285 325 9325 325 WEu  
 1900 English 9975 296 11535 296 ME, NAf  
 1900 English 7100 271 11910 271 SAf  
 1900 German 6285 325 9325 325 WEu  
 1900 Spanish 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
 2000 French 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
 2000 Korean (KCBS) 6285 325 9325 325 WEu  
 2000 Korean (KCBS) 7100 271 11910 271 SAf  
 2000 Korean (KCBS) 9975 296 11535 296 ME, NAf  
 2100 Chinese 7180 ND 9345 ND NECHN  
 2100 Chinese 9975 271 11535 271 CHN  
 2100 English 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
 2100 Japanese 621 ND 3250 ND 7580 109 9650 109 J  
 2200 Chinese 7180 ND 9345 ND NECHN

2200 Chinese 9975 271 11535 271 CHN  
2200 Spanish 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
2200 Japanese 621 ND 3250 ND 7580 109 9650 109 J  
2300 Japanese 621 ND 3250 ND 7580 109 9650 109 J  
2300 Korean (KCBS) 7180 ND 9345 ND NECHN  
2300 Korean (KCBS) 7570 325 12015 325 WEu  
2300 Korean (KCBS) 9975 271 11535 271 CHN  
(Arnulf Piontek, Germany, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* KOREA NORTH [non]. 6003, Echo of Hope: South Korea broadcasting presumably to the North. Heard last night at 1230 with well-known rock songs from unknown male. About 1240 a news bulletin in Korean with male, mentioning Israel, Condi Rice. // 6348 which is weaker and almost completely drowned out by jamming pulses (Robin VK7RH Harwood, Norwood, Tasmania, Nov 3, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* KOREA NORTH [non]. B07 Schedule of Broadcast to the North Korea -  
2007.10.28 until 2008.3.29 --- All Times UTC, Frequency kHz

\* Voice of America - Korean Service  
1200-1500 5890, 7235, 9555; (1300-1400 648)  
1900-2100 6060, 7110, 7135

\* Radio Free Asia - Korean Service  
1500-1700 5860, 7210, 9385  
1700-1900 5860, 9385  
2100-2200 5835, 7460, 9385

\* Free North Korea Radio  
1000-1100 9730  
2030-2130 9645

\* Open Radio for North Korea  
1100-1200 9930 (Mon-Fri)

\* Radio Free Chosun  
1330-1400 9950

\* CMI / Voice of Wilderness (before North Korea Mission Radio)  
1300-1330 9940  
2000-2030 9795

\* Furusato no Kaze / Nihon no Kaze  
1600-1630 9780(Japanese)  
1700-1730 9820(Korean)

\* JSR Shiokaze(Sea Breeze)  
1400-1430 5985

2030-2100 5965

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('Northeast Asian Broadcasting Institute' in Seoul Korea  
<http://www.neabi.com> Nov 3, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Note that CMI --- a new one? (gh, DXLD)

\*\* KUWAIT. R. Kuwait is still in English on 11990. Finally caught the tail end of the 18-21 transmission, Nov 3 at 2057 tune in with Madonna tune to disco beat. 2058 sign-off announcement giving English schedule, also at ``8 AM`` and on FM. 2059 brief NA. 2100 5+1 time signal, news theme, and YL news in Arabic. Finally cut off abruptly at 2106\* SINPO 34343, deep fades (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* LAOS. LAO NATIONAL RADIO - UPDATED INFORMATION

There is a bunch of links on Lao National radio's web page  
[http://www.lnr.org.la/lnr\\_aboutus.php](http://www.lnr.org.la/lnr_aboutus.php) under which you can find information on Lao regional broadcasting. Here is some bits of info on unlisted and upgraded stations:

Khammouane Provincial Radio Station was established in 1996 and broadcasts on 765 kHz using a 10 kW transmitter donated by China.

Luang Prabang Radio Station recently acquired a 10 kW AM transmitter from the USA, and now broadcasts across the entire province on 705 kHz.

Oudomxai Provincial Radio and Television Station was completely rebuilt in 1993 and today it is broadcasting on 102 MHz FM using a 100 W TSD transmitter donated by China and on 705 kHz AM using a 1 kW transmitter donated by China.

[so two of them on 705!, a split frequency if correct! WRTH also has L.P. on 705 --- gh ]

Vientiane Capital Radio and Television Station has had two second-hand transmitters that have been donated by Lao National Radio - a 50 kW transmitter which broke down and could not be repaired due to lack of spare parts, and most recently a 10 kW transmitter which is still operating. Today Vientiane Capital Radio and Television Station broadcasts for 10 hours each day on 640 kHz (LNR web page via DXing the Finnish Way blog Nov 1 via DXLD)

\*\* LAOS [non]. Confirmed on the first day of standard time in Indiana, that Hmong Lao Radio has shifted one UT hour later on WHRI, still on 11785 but at 1400-1500 Sunday Nov 4, followed by Hmong World Christian Radio at 1500. Both should also apply to Saturdays. BTW, DXing with

Cumbre was also on 11785 before 1400 (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* LATVIA. 9290, LETONIA: Radio Waves International, via Sitkuani [sic] ñ Sitkunai is the LITHUANIA transmitter site on 6255, etc. The LATVIA = LETONIA site on 9290 is Ulbroka ñ gh], English, 03/11 2220. Mx country, ID ãThis is RWI, Radio Waves Internationalí, mx variada de country at ã mx pop das dÉcadas de 70 e 80 (o velho estilo das bandas sem muita tecnologia mas muito talento, com forte presenÁa das gaitas de boca nas introduÁies e intervalos das m'sicas), mx com Peter Frampton, encerramento ¤s 2259, dando espaÁo a seguir para a Latvia Today, 35543.

9290, LETONIA: Latvia Today, via Sitkuani [sic], EE, 03/11 2300. Abertura de tx, com identificaÁ,,o por OM, mx instrumental, YL: talks, mx pop internacional (esta tx estar· no ar at ã 0000 de 04/11), 35543 (Rudolf Grimm, S,,o Bernardo-SP, Brasil, DX Clube PR yg via DXLD)

\*\* LIBYA. Re 7-132, VOA Sabrata B-07: Yes Glenn, figured that out EASILY here in Spain. Total different reception sound of all LBY-LBJ scheduled outlets noted here more than 1500 kilometers nearer the target, all compared to the usual back lobe Central European reception signals from Libya.

All Sabrata outlets carry a slight buzz tone. And total different propatation conditions, compared to the Issoudun France outlets at same time span.

1600-1700 15660 and 17725 kHz both in French at 1630 UT  
1700-2000 11965 French at 1700 UT, [and an UNID French at 2100-2200 UT too] (Wolfgang B,schel, Spain, Nov 3, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* MADEIRA [non]. ``AbraÁo da Madeira`` show on RDPI, 15560, during the 1405 UT Sunday hour Nov 4, excellent reception. Pause for news on the semihour. This show is on the schedule at  
<http://tv.rtp.pt/EPG/radio/epg-dia.php?canal=5>  
13:11 12:11 ABRA«0 DA MADEIRA das 13:11 ¤s 15:00

i.e. 1311-1500 local = 1211-1400 UT. This page, which shows exact programming by every particular date, such as Nov 4 in this case, still displays local time as one hour ahead of UT! Even tho Portugal is now back on UT, so the true time for this show, heard in the 1400 UT hour, must really be 1311-1500 UT! So all other listings displayed are one hour off.

Madeira, BTW, stays on the same time as mainland Portugal, unlike AÁores, which is one hour behind but also shifting DST-wise, UT -1 winter, UT summer, per WRTH 2007 (Glenn Hauser, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* MEXICO [and non]. After barely 24 hours back on air, XEYU 9599.3v remains silent as of Nov 4. In checking the frequency, I found RHC on 9600 until 0459 Nov 3 with a song about Habana, // 9550 which continued in Spanish. So it would be pointless for XEYU to broadcast before 0500 anyway. At 0507 I found 9600 occupied by something in an African language. That's VOA Botswana in Hausa until 0530. After that, 9600 should be clear for a while, altho there are various other broadcasters scheduled during the 24 hours, including more from Cuba in the mornings, 1100-1300, as well as 0000-0500 (Sunday 2330- with Esperanto), per RHC website, which must always be viewed skeptically. Since XEYU is not frequency-agile --- except for slight variations --- it would be charitable if RHC were to cede 9600 to XEYU, but you could hardly expect them to if Radio UNAM is not really committed to daily broadcasting (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* MONGOLIA. 12085, Voice of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 1000-1010, 04-11, inicio programa en ingl s, locutora, identificaci n, comentarios y m sica de Mongolia. 23322. (Manuel M endez, Lugo, Spain, escucha realizada en Friol, Grundig Satellit 500 y Sony ICF SW 7600G, antena de cable, 10 metros, orientada WSW, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* MOROCCO. Re 7-132: IBB closing Morocco relay! I have to say that I'm indeed surprised.

"the facility will be returned to the Government of Morocco by the end of next year" --- Raises the question what "the facility" is. Just the station grounds and the stuff they do not want to reuse elsewhere, or will they have to turn over the complete station, with the quite new transmitters etc.?

"The rising cost of operating the Morocco station prompted this decision." --- Which appears to indicate that this had been decided at rather short notice.

"The closing will not reduce the number of hours of radio programming currently broadcast by shortwave: All programs currently broadcast from the Morocco station will continue to be broadcast" --- So the BBG has scrapped its plans to eliminate VOA programming in English, Albanian, Bosnian, Serbian and Russian, to mention the services which I think are on air via Briech? If not, what's the meaning of this statement? (Kai Ludwig, Germany, Nov 3, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Glenn, the impending closure of IBB Morocco was a stunner that came out of the blue, even more surprising than RNW dropping Flevo. The facility is what, only a dozen years old? But the broadcast emphasis to the main target areas (Europe, Middle East, North Africa) is now on

Medium Wave, FM, and satellite TV. So I guess they've decided the potential audience has for the most part abandoned shortwave, and the law of diminishing returns has come into play.

The Botswana and S<sub>o</sub> TomÉ sites would probably pick up any slack to Africa, and there are plenty of lease options for other areas.

I wonder what they mean by "the facility will be returned to the Government of Morocco" ? Does that just refer to the land, with the equipment removed, or is it possible the Moroccans could use it for some different broadcasters? I doubt, however, that it would be turned over to the "gospel huxters"...!! (Stephen Luce, Houston, TX, Nov 3, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* PAKISTAN. Re 7-132, R. Pakistan Chinese service: 9380 and 11570 are not good as usual these days; 11570 is better than 9380 sometimes. There are few Radio Pakistan listeners in China, for the funding of the Chinese section is limited, that they cannot reply the letters from the listeners. Of course, there is quite a few listeners write to them, after the email pbcchinese @ hotmail.com is void. And the sound quality is also quite bad, the programme is just news, Pakistani music and the political commentary everyday. The Chinese of Radio Pakistan speaking is quite better than All India Radio; I always can't understand what does the announcer of All India Radio says (Lenfant Lee, China, Nov 3, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* PAKISTAN. FIRE AT RADIO PAKISTAN KARACHI STATION

Hi Glenn! On October 28, 2007 a fire at Radio Pakistan Karachi building located at congested and polluted area of M.A. Jinnah Road gutted 14 studios and destroyed control room and switch room equipment. Radio Pakistan Karachi medium wave studios are housed in a century old building, which is not purpose built for broadcasting.

It may be of interest to note that in 2001, a 16 storey new broadcasting house building was completed at a cost of Rs 140 million at well planned locality of Gulshan-e-Iqbal at Karachi. At that time, keeping in view the archival importance of old building and its non-suitability as a broadcasting house it was proposed that it may be converted into a radio archival museum after necessary restoration.

But for reasons best known to the PBC, it was decided not to shift the medium wave facilities to the new building. Instead PBC rented out first 12 floors of the new broadcasting house to another Government department and only top four floors were utilized for FM broadcasting.

At that point a lot of people wondered at retaining the medium wave broadcasting facilities at the dilapidated building, the structural

stability of which was becoming increasingly questionable with the passage of time. One dome of the old building had also fallen some years back and the employees posted there had safety concerns about it.

But Radio Pakistan authorities insisted on retaining broadcasting facilities at the M.A. Jinnah Road premises. One reason cited for not shifting to new broadcasting house was the technical problems (???) in shifting 14 studios from the old building to the new broadcasting house.

Since now these studios have been completely destroyed by the fire, Radio Pakistan Karachi may consider shifting all of its operations to the new broadcasting house. Hopefully no lessons learnt (Aslam Javaid, Lahore, Pakistan, Nov 3, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Mainstream media are covering the recent crackdown on freedom of the press (gh, DXLD) DILEMMA OF URDU BROADCASTING: see LANGUAGE LESSONS

\*\* PAPUA NEW GUINEA. 7325, 1045 11 Oct, Wantok R Light, Papua New Guinea. Light music, clear IDs, e.g. iWantok Radio Light, your inspiration stationî. Blocked by Arabic station after 1105. First UK reception? SIO 142. <http://www.users.waitrose.com/~bdxc/sheigra07.pdf> (BRITISH DX CLUB: SHEIGRA [Scotland] DXPEDITION REPORT 6-19 October 2007 - with Alan Pennington, Dave Kenny & Tony Rogers, BDXC\_UK via DXLD)

\*\* RUSSIA. Information has been released about the worldís most powerful transmitter in history: the Soviet R.L.C. Duga ñ Over-the-Horizon Radar better known as iWoodpeckerî, in operation from July 4, 1976 until the end of 1989, with a power of 40,000 kilowatts, bandwidth 40 kHz and antenna array sized 80 by 120 meters, consisting of thousands dipoles! A picture of this monster is available on the Internet (Rumen Pankov, R. Bulgaria DX program Nov 2 via DXLD) Where?

\*\* RUSSIA [non]. VOR relay 6155 at 0410 With Moscow Mailbag. Excellent signal. Via Germany. Via Moldova 6240 same time but fair. 3 Nov (Liz Cameron, MI, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* SAUDI ARABIA [and non]. Re 7-134, collision on 17895 with VOA:

100 kW Botswana is NOT very strong in Spain [checked this week on holiday here], and in Central Europe too. But 17895 is used for decades with BSKSA, and is always a powerhouse with 500 kW.

Despite an earlier statement this week - Correction by wb:  
BSKSA still heard again on their 5th terrible BUZZ transmitter unit this week, again:

17820 1200-1500 UT 500 kW 070 deg Bengali  
15205 1600-1800 UT 500 kW 320 deg Arabic  
11915 1800-2300 UT 500 kW 295 deg Arabic

Noted 3 collisions this week:

7350 kHz around 2030 UT, MSK, BEI, Sirjan all three here.

9455 17/19-20 UT, RDPi Portuguese football, IBB SAI / Firedrake, and an UNID African program from Woofferton southwards Merlin-VTC broker.

15220 6-8/0700-0730 UT CRI Urumchi French, and NHK Ascension northwards. 73 wb (Wolfgang B. schel, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* SENEGAL [non]. Como consulta tengo la escucha de 11975 a las 0701 de una emisora llamada South Africa Democracy Radio o algo así, no me figura en los listados y en estos momentos ignoro el lugar de transmisión:

11975,0 0702 - Tent "South Africa Democracy Radio" ID + Programa interview mención Senegal 04/11 Ing 55444 (Tom's Méndez Losa, Spain, Logsderadio yg via DXLD)

Tom's, Es WEST Africa Democracy Radio, para SÈnÈgal y vecinos, via Skelton, RU. 73, (Glenn Hauser, ibid.)

Supposedly 0700-0800 daily on 11975, 0800-1100 on 17860, both 180 degrees from Skelton, but home page streamer at <http://www.wadr.org/> says sked is 07-08 on 11975, 09-11 on 17860. Don` you believe the stationary former frequency at the upper left, ``17875`` (Glenn Hauser, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* SLOVAKIA. RSI, English to NAm at 0100 on new 7230 (Bob Thomas, CT, Oct 29, DX LISTENING DIGEST) A-07 had been on 5930 // 9440 to SAm (gh)

\*\* SPAIN. Relay problems: see COSTA RICA

\*\* SUDAN [non]. I just happened to be tuning around this morning and caught some transmitter test tones (which would seemingly indicate a Soviet style transmitter) on 15390 at 1355 so I thought I'd stick around to see who it was at 1400 but could not catch a definite ID. Program was in English, drum beats in between various items, frequencies mentioned just before 1430 sign off. I can't seem to find anything that might match this. Any thoughts? (Steve Lare, Holland, MI, USA, Sat Nov 3, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Sounds like Southern Sudan Instructional [sic] Radio, via Armavir, Russia (Glenn Hauser, ibid.)

Ah yes... I see it now on the old EiBi sked at 1400. I did not check it or Aoki by time but rather frequency (15390) only. Apparently is Southern Sudan Interactive Radio. Did mention Sudan, and seemingly a language lesson. And that was a lesson for me to check the by time listings as well! So apparently a new frequency for B07. Thanks, (Steve Lare, ibid.) Viz., EiBi A-07, 246 meaning Tue/Thu/Sat:

1400 1430 246 USA S. Sudan Interact. Radio E Eaf 15470/RUS-a (gh, DXLD)

\*\* SYRIA. At 2324 UT I'm hearing a middle eastern language station on 782 kHz (Arabic I think) - precisely 1 kHz off channel. Has Syria moved? 73s (Steve Whitt, England, Nov 2, MWC via DXLD)

Yes, Syria still today on 782 kHz in Hebrew at 1730 (Mauno Ritola, Finland, ibid.) Why in the world would they do that? (gh, DXLD)

Now at 1845 UT I have a strong heterodyne on 783, zero beat on 782. However, hardly audio on 782 (Max van Arnhem, Netherlands, MWC via DXLD)

\*\* THAILAND. 9810, Radio Thailand, 1230-1300, Nov 2, opening English announcements & news at 1232. Commentary. Fair (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* TURKEY. VOT/TRT English to NAm, 2300 on 5960 with QRM from 5950 and 5965 (Bob Thomas, CT, Oct 29, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* TURKEY. Now instead of R. Solh on 17700, we hear Die Stimme der T,urkei, until 1325 or so Nov 3. Perhaps I just missed their 14-dayish DX Programm on Samstags. Much better reception for this than we get in English from 1330 on 12035, 11735. Besides 1230, the other German broadcast from VOT is at 1830 on 7205 per ADDX (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* UKRAINE. Nothing from Radio Ukraine on 5830, 7530 or old 7440 at 0210 and recheck at 0430 or so. I wasn't expecting anything but I checked anyway. 3 Nov (Liz Cameron, MI, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* U K [non]. Altho it doesn't always appear on the BBCWS online skeds for W Africa, 7160 via Ascension at 0300-0600 provides good reception here. Among the non-African programs it provides are: Sat 0332 Discovery, 0432 The Interview; Sun 0332 Instant Guide & Over to You, 0532 Reporting Religion (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* U S A. ASSESSING KAREN HUGHES' PUBLIC DIPLOMACY CAREER

"With little overseas experience, Ms. Hughes didn't strike critics as especially well prepared for the assignment. And with a reputation for being assertive to the point of overbearing, she seemed to lack a diplomatic temperament." Dallas Morning News, 1 November 2007.

"Some experts contend that the approach of Hughes, a political media expert, was too focused on defending the Bush administration's assertive foreign policy and not enough on selling American values and culture more broadly." Los Angeles Times, 1 November 2007.

"Hughes has rebuilt outreach programs that were dismantled a decade ago when foreign Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms, R-N.C., eliminated the U.S. Information Agency at the end of the Cold War." Houston Chronicle, 1 November 2007.

"Once Hughes's clout became apparent in the State Department, assistant secretaries began to request that her office pitch their ideas to Rice, because she appeared more likely to approve them if they had Hughes's imprimatur." Washington Post, 1 November 2007.

"'She'll be the first to say that the task she faced is a generational-long task.'" Austin Statesman, 1 November 2007.

"All things considered, the administration's post-9/11 hearts and minds campaign appears to have been a spectacular failure. It's hard to know where the blame for that lies or what to do about it. Public diplomacy in the Middle East isn't topic A these days, as Washington focuses on rectifying missteps in Iraq and the nuisance regime next door in Iran." Jane Roh, National Journal's The Gate, 31 October 2007.

"Q: Since she assumed the position of Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy, according to a Pew survey, the U.S. image remains abysmal in most Muslim countries. Favorable views of the U.S. in Turkey are at 9 percent; in Egypt they're 21 percent; in Pakistan they're 15 percent; in the Palestinian Territories they're 13 percent; in Morocco they're 15 percent. White House spokesperson Dana Perino: I think I get your point." White House, 31 October 2007.

"Sensing that bad news and sometimes baseless rumors about the United States were being allowed to spread unchallenged in Muslim countries while good news was not actively presented, Ms. Hughes sharply increased the number of interviews American officials, including Arabic speakers, gave to the Arabic news media. She said she was tired of seeing the president presented as a 'caricature.'" New York Times, 31 October 2007. Posted: 02 Nov 2007

(see <http://www.kimandrewelliott.com/index.php?id=2613> for link to

eight stories, maybe more added later, and follow-up at <http://www.kimandrewelliott.com/index.php?id=2629> via DXLD) Kim has had numerous items about her before, many of them negative; may search them out (gh, DXLD)

\*\* U S A. Re 7-132, Glenn: -- I'm not so convinced the Google-Greenville site pointed out in #132 isn't their (once-was?) Receiving station. My late Aunt Ruth lived in Greenville (home burg of many Hardisons), and took me as an 11 year old on a visit to the facility, as access to the Transmitter plant was denied in those fun Cold War days. As I recall, I believe the Receiving station was SE of town, as is the Google-depicted site; I do remember seeing refrigerator-sized rack mounts of shiny juicy Collins rigs, et al, plowing the 13, 16 & 19 MBs, including track-keeping of local VOA & AFRTS (notably 15430kHz) spewings. I also remember catching a UN Radio sign-on on a monitor from across Pitt County. I have no clue if the place is still active, or if I'm anywhere near correct, beyond the common ownership question. 73z. ñ (GREG HARDISON, CA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Greg, This is indeed "Black Jack" or officially B Plant. C Plant was on the west side of Greenville. The only operations out of IBB Greenville are from B Plant (Charles Taylor, ex-IBB, Greenville NC, DX LISTENING DIGEST) Many thanks to all...and MANY years since I was 11, hi ! :)> -- (GREG HARDISON, CA, ibid.) see also MOROCCO!

\*\* U S A. From Nov 7, an odd day, Wednesday, IBB Greenville scheduling changes include extensions of broadcasts, in Spanish? Some of these are probably R. Martí, especially the ones already concerning RM frequencies at other times; our guesses in []:

0000-0030 on 5890, 5940, 9885 [Spanish has been starting at 0030]  
0000-0130 on 5970  
0200-0300 on 6110 [in between R. Tirana usage, -0145, 0330-]  
0200-0300 on 5890, 5940, 9885 [Spanish has been ending at 0200]  
0300-0400 on 5970  
0400-0500 on 6010  
0500-1000 on 7365 [Martí?]  
1000-1100 on 5745 [Martí?]  
1100-1200 on 7405 Tue-Sat [for both Martí and VOA Spanish elsewhen]  
1200-1230 on 6030 [extending Martí?]  
1230-1300 on 9535, 9885, 11840 [extending VOA Spanish, 1100-1230?]  
1300-1400 on 13820 [extending Martí?]  
1400-2000 on 13725 [long daytime span, so for Martí?]  
2000-2200 on 7405 [more Martí?]  
2200-2400 on 5910 [once used by R. Rep'blica, as was 5970 . . .]  
2300-2400 on 5940, 9885 [additional VOA Spanish?]  
2315-2400 on 5890 M-F [CrÚnica extended to an hour? see below]

The VOA Spanish programming info at [http://www.voanews.com/spanish/programas\\_radio.cfm](http://www.voanews.com/spanish/programas_radio.cfm) is already out of date. We need to monitor all this to find out what is really being carried. The above are in addition to the new broadcasts already mentioned, M-F starting Nov 5:

1400-1415 11840, 17565  
2300-2315 5890 9885 [Cr nica del D a]  
(Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* U S A. Re 7-132: ``9015 WEWN Vandiver AL; 1842-1854+, 27-Oct; Spanish religious program with ID Radio Cat lica Mundial. SIO=252+, fady; mixing product? -- heard on multi-radios (Harold Frodge, MI, DXPedition, MARE Tipsheet via DXLD)

Yes! Leapfrog mixing product of 9955 over 9450 at 435 kHz intervals, as in use at that hour in B-07 (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)``

{I mean, in A-07; no longer on 9955 in B-07. Now the only instance of two WEWN transmitters on the same band is: 1500-2200 on 11530, 11550, so look for Spanish/English mixes on 11510, 11570 --gh}

\*\* U S A. Seems WRMI did not make the standard time switch, perhaps because Jeff White is away in Switzerland, tho I thought he could remote-control it. Sunday Nov 4 at 1550 UT, found DX Partyline in progress, 1555 QSY announcement from 7385 to 9955, and 1556 starting Radio Rep blica. What should have happened, according to what Jeff told me earlier, was that all programming and frequency changes shift one UT hour later, i.e. on Sundays, 7385 now until 1700 UT with Brigade 2506 English show at 1600, WORLD OF RADIO at 1615. This was monitoring the webstream, since 7385 and 9955 were inaudible when checked at 1545 (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Glenn: Everything should be back to normal now -- all programs same local time as before (Jeff White, Athens, 1843 UT Nov 4, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* U S A. 6370, WWRB, Manchester, TN, 0510-0525, Nov 2, 2nd harmonic of 3185. Brother Stair Overcomer Ministries with religious talk & music. Poor to fair with deep fades. 2 x 3185 (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* U S A. Now that the stupid ballgame season is over[?], Extension 720 can be expected more reliably on WGN 720 Chicago plus webcast, weeknights at 9:05-11 pm CT. Here's the outstanding lineup of topics and guests for the first semi of November:  
<http://wgncradio.com/index.php?>

option=com\_content&task=blogcategory&id=167&Itemid=275  
(Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* VATICAN [and non]. Vatican Radio, B-07, SW only, From website Oct.  
29, 2007 Frequencies marked with an asterisk are broadcast in DRM.  
[relay sites omitted: e.g., 6100, 9610, 9800 to Ams are Sackville]

#### America Programmes

0030 Portuguese 7305 9610  
0100 Spanish 7305 9610 11910  
0145 Spanish 7305 9610 11910  
0230 French 6100 7305  
0250 English 6100 7305  
0320 Spanish 6100 7305  
1000 Portuguese 21680  
1130 Spanish 21680  
1200 French 11630\*  
1200 Italian 11630\*  
1210 Italian 11630\*  
1230 Music 11630\*  
1235 Music 11630\*  
2045 English 9800\*  
2300 English 7370\*

#### Africa Programmes

0230 French 7360  
0300 English 7360 9660  
0330 Kiswahili 7360 9660  
0345 Somali 7360 9660  
0400 Amharic, Tigrigna 7360 9660  
0430 French 7360 9660  
0500 Arabic 9645 11715  
0500 English 7360 9660 11625  
0530 Portuguese 7360 9660 11625  
0600 French 7360 9660 11625  
0630 English 7360 9660 11625  
0630 Mass in Latin 9645 15595  
0700 Italian-French-English 9645 15595  
0745 Arabic 7250 9645 15595  
0930 Ge'ez liturgy 15595 17765  
1100 Angelus 15595 21680  
1130 Mass in English 15595 17765  
1300 Italian 15595 21680  
1600 Kiswahili 11625 13765  
1615 Somali 11625 13765  
1630 Amharic, Tigrigna 11625 13765

1630 Arabic 7290 9635  
1700 French 11625 13765  
1700 French-English 7290  
1730 English 9755 11625 13765  
1800 Portuguese 9755 11625 13765  
1900 Spanish 9755 11625  
1940 Rosary 7365 7250 9755 11625  
2000 English 7365 9755 11625  
2030 French 7365 9755 11625  
2140 Arabic 5885 7250

#### Asia & Oceania

0000 Chinese 13785  
0025 Urdu 5915 7335  
0040 Hindi-Tamil-Malayalam-English 5915 7335  
0200 Hindi-Tamil-Malayalam-English 12070  
0500 Arabic 9645 11715  
0630 Mass in Latin 15595  
0700 Italian-French-English 15595  
0745 Arabic 15595  
0930 Oriental liturgy 15595  
1100 Angelus 15595 17765  
1130 Mass in English 15595 17765  
1230 Chinese 5985 6020 15235  
1230 Mass in Chinese 5985 6020 15235  
1300 Italian 15595  
1315 Vietnamese 6140 15235  
1330 Russian 5900 7150  
1415 Urdu 11850 13765  
1430 Hindi-Tamil-Malayalam-English 9310 11850 13765  
1530 Mass in English 9310 11850 13765  
1630 Arabic 7290 9635  
1700 French-English 7290  
1940 Rosary 7250  
2100 Russian 5910 7135  
2200 Chinese 6145 7300 9600  
2315 Vietnamese 7300 9600

#### Europe 1st Programme

0330 Slovenian 4005  
0350 Croatian 4005  
0410 Czech 4005 5965  
0425 Slovak 4005 5965  
0440 Hungarian 4005 5965  
0500 Polish 4005 5965  
0520 German 4005 5965

0540 French 4005 5965 7250  
0600 English 4005 5965 7250  
0630 Mass in Latin 4005 5965 7250 9645 11740 15595  
0700 Italian-French-English 4005 5965 7250 9645 11740 15595  
0710 Rumanian liturgy 7250 9645  
0745 Arabic 5965 15595  
0830 Mass in Italian 7250  
0915 Papal audience 5965  
1100 Angelus 5965 7250 9645 11740 15595  
1100 Italian 5965  
1115 Italian 5965  
1200 French 5965  
1300 Italian 7250 9645 11740 15595  
1400 Spanish 7250 9645  
1415 Portuguese 7250 9645  
1500 German - polish 5885 6060\* 7250 9645  
1530 Italian 5885 7250 9645  
1530 Music 5885 7250 9645  
1600 Vesper 5885 7250 9645  
1630 Italian 5885 7250 9645  
1700 French-English 4005 5885 7250 7290 9645  
1730 Slovenian 4005 5885 7250  
1750 Croatian 4005 5885 7250  
1810 Hungarian 4005 5885 7250  
1830 Czech 4005 5885 7250  
1845 Slovak 4005 5885 7250  
1900 Polish 4005 5885 7250  
1920 German 4005 5885 7250  
1940 Rosary 4005 5885 7250  
2000 Italian 4005 5885 7250  
2020 Esperanto 4005 5885 7250  
2030 French 4005 5885 7250  
2050 English 4005 5885 7250  
2120 Spanish 4005 5885 7250  
2140 Arabic 4005  
2200 Italian 4005 5885

#### Europe 2nd Programme

0310 Armenian 6185 9645  
0330 Russian 6185 7335 9645  
0400 Ukrainian 6185 7335  
0420 Byelorussian 6185 7335  
0440 Lithuanian 6185 7335  
0500 Latvian 6185 7335  
0520 Rumanian 6185 7335  
0540 Bulgarian 6185 7335  
0600 Scandinavian 6185 7335

0715 Ukrainian liturgy 9850 11740  
0930 Oriental liturgy 11740 15595 17765  
1330 Russian 5900 7150  
1650 Armenian 7365 9585  
1710 Russian 6185 7365 9585  
1740 Ukrainian 6185 7365  
1800 Byelorussian 6185 7365  
1820 Lithuanian 6185 7365  
1840 Latvian 6185 7365  
1900 Rumanian 6185 7365  
1920 Bulgarian 6185 7365  
1940 Scandinavian 6185 7355  
2000 Albanian 6185 7355  
2020 Esperanto 6185 7355  
2100 Russian 5910 7135

(via Bernie O'Shea, Ont., DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* VENEZUELA [non]. ``Alô, Presidente``, via Cuba quickly checked Sunday Nov 4 at 1514, found 17750 and 13750 synchronized; 11875, 11670 an echo apart from the other two (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* VIETNAM [non]. VOV 6175 has CubaRM: see CANADA

\*\* ZAMBIA. 5915, ZNBC-program 1, \*0240-0255, Nov 3, Sign on with Fish Eagle IS. Choral National Anthem at 0251 followed by local tribal music & vernacular talk. Fair (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* ZIMBABWE. According to Ilpo Parviainen of Finland the e-mail address for Voice of Zimbabwe (4828 etc.) is voiceof\_zimbabwe@yahoo.com (Jari Savolainen, Kuusankoski, Finland, Nov 4, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

UNIDENTIFIED. 5996.37, 1017-1030, October 31, Spanish, news by male & female. Talk about Bolivia: i...la Asamblea Constituyente...î, announcement as: itodas las noticias... todas las informacionesî, best reception on LSB mode, poor quality signal, 24322. I couldn't hear the station following days (November 01, 02 & 03). DXer Alfredo Cañote said isn't Radio Melodía, Arequipa because he listens to that station on 5940v (Arnaldo Slaen, Argentina, Nov 4, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

UNIDENTIFIED [non]. Kurdish?? station noted closing "Internationale" around 1757-1800 UT close-down on 7470 kHz; is this one of the Grigoriopol-Moldova outlets in Persian, which appeared also in past winter seasons - half decade ago? (Wolfgang B.schel, Spain, Nov 3, DX

## LISTENING DIGEST)

7470 Radio Democracy Shorayee 1700-1800 1.3.56. Persian 250 188 Samara  
RUS 05015E5317 RDS b07 (Aoki B-07 via DXLD) Also reported in 7-132,  
IRAN [non]

UNIDENTIFIED. A similar [to 7470] strange unID station signal noted on  
7515 kHz around 1630-1700 UT, Uighur? 73 wb (Wolfgang B,schel, Spain,  
Nov 3, DX LISTENING DIGEST) Nothing there in Aoki (gh, DXLD)

## ~~~~~ WORLD OF HOROLOGY

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### A CLOCK IN DUBOIS COUNTY WEIGHS IN ON TIME ZONE CHANGES

By RYAN LENZ, The Associated Press

Breaking News PUBLISHED: 11-02-07 6:41 PM

With the latest of Indiana's contested time changes happening this  
weekend, the following is the inner working of the courthouse clock in  
southern Indiana's Dubois County, which switches Sunday with four  
others to Eastern time.

JASPER, Ind. - I am the hour hand, the strong arm of Father Time. . .  
<http://www.jconline.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20071102/NEWS09/71102034>  
(Journal & Courier, via Curtis Sadowski, IL, WTFDA Soundoff via DXLD)

## LANGUAGE LESSONS

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## BONKER

Glenn, Re 7-130: As ever, I enjoy reading your logs, etc. My eye was  
caught by your unID logging of a "bonker" on 6134. I can't remember  
seeing this word used in a radio context before. I don't know about US  
English, but in British English "bonk" is a slang term for sex, though  
usually used as a verb ("bonking" or "getting bonked") rather than the  
noun for someone engaged in such. Did you intend this meaning? I have  
no idea what you heard on 6134, but perhaps it was something rhythmic  
that sounded like, er, bonking?!? Especially as you said it was  
"blasting away"! (Chris Greenway, England, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Chris, Ha! I was not aware of that connotation, at least not  
consciously. Quite possibly one of those US/UK differences. Not sure  
where I got the idea to call it that. It's like pounding on an anvil,  
so not exactly the ideal sexual experience, but yes, quite rhythmic.  
Like four shorts and a long. Hmm, what else should I call it. I think

the ute guys have a better name for it (Glenn to Chris, via DXLD)

#### THE DILEMMA OF URDU BROADCASTING IN PAKISTAN

[Re 7-130] It may be noted that English is not the National Language of Pakistan, In fact it is the official language, i.e. the Government offices use it for correspondence and related work. While Urdu is the national language, i.e. the language of mass media, communication and schooling. Efforts are underway to replace English with Urdu as Official language. I hope the difference between and National and Official language is clarified.

There is one more aspect which needs to be taken care of and that is the difference between "First language" and "Mother tongue". In countries like Pakistan, first language is mostly counted as mother tongue and the differentiation is overlooked. That is the primary cause of exaggerated figure of Urdu speakers in Pakistan. For instance in Karachi there is a large segment of Gujrati speaking immigrants but in the census their mother tongue is counted as Urdu. In fact Mother tongue is the family/ancestral language. In Pakistan, Punjabi and its allied dialects are spoken by around 70% of the population.

Apart from Pakistan and India, Urdu is spoken by Indian and Pakistani Diaspora. It is primarily a language which is spoken by Muslims. However in India the new generation of Indian Muslims is adopting Hindi as its first language. Usage of Urdu as mother tongue is more prevalent in India.

As regards the difference of Urdu and Hindi, Urdu derives its vocabulary from Persian, Arabic and Turkish. While Hindi derives vocabulary from Sanskrit an ancient Indian language. So far as Hindi used by the government bodies is concerned, it is less close to Urdu while the Hindi spoken by common people is more close to Urdu.

Recently there was a campaign in India to replace Persian/Arabic words in Hindi with Sanskrit. This was called SHUDI (to purify). While going deeper in history, it is revealed that there was a language called Hindustani which is the mother of both Hindi and Urdu. The separation took place around 150 years back. The root cause was religious difference between the Hindus and the Muslims. I think reply is getting too long. Bye for now (Aslam Javaid, Lahore, Oct 29, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

RADIO EQUIPMENT FORUM

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DX TUNERS BACK UP <http://www.dxtuners.com>

Hi Guys, It looks like DX Tuners network is back up and running.

Only the old user accounts are being approved at the moment. If you have something like a PCR-100 or 1000 going spare and a linux PC, why not offer to create a "node". PCR-100's can be had for practically nothing on eBay, and I picked one up at a rally the other month for about £45 (David Pickard, UK, Oct 31, monitoringmonthly yg via DXLD)

I'm a bit cheesed off that I can log in but not access any of the receivers - I donated a decent amount of money for my account and then the system got taken offline. Now I have to wait for the next intake period which I think is stupid. Why can't those who donated money for their account get access again. Why is it still connected with Kelly - thought he'd retired from it? (Richard Brown, ibid.)

I think Kelly had issues with the network growing too large and also abuse. I can assure you he is one of the good guys however. :) Now where did I put my spare PC and debian CDs ;) (David Pickard, ibid.)

Most excellent news indeed - DXTuners is a very useful resource. Yes, David, go on dig out that PC. I think I'll do the same. Cheers (Kevin Nice, ibid.)

I've just checked the link. Lots of useful information from the links on this home page, it seems, but please note they don't seem to be taking any applications for new users of their remote software-controlled receivers at present (Mark Savage, moderator, BDXC-UK yg via DXLD)

Here's a free one: <http://www.smeter.net>  
(John Adams, G8BUP, monitoringmonthly yg via DXLD)

## TRANSMITTER RADIATION

Hi, I've had a running dialog with a local FM station chief engineer whenever I see him in a restaurant. That happens about once every two weeks.

We are talking about r-f safety, and the need to cut down the powers of stations when antennas are being worked on. He thinks it is bunk. He says he has worked at the transmitter site of two local VHF stations and if there were any radiation he would be affected, just by being in the rooms with the transmitters. I asserted the transmitter cabinets are well shielded, but he says the glass where you can see the tubes thru permits plenty of r-f energy to leak out, into your bodies.

I would think the coupling of the r-f output into the transmission

line would take care of all that energy, with nothing to escape into the transmitter room. What do you think? (Bruce Elving, MN, WTFDA via DXLD)

This may sound like bunk, but the last two times I visited our Weatheradio transmitter sites (the CBLFT site in Kitchener, ON and a telecom site in St Catharines, ON), I got a headache after being in the transmitter room too long. It is like I could "feel" the RF in my head. Walk in the building - I feel a "tensing up" or "pressure" in my brain, walk outside - the tension goes away. I know it as a fact. It's the same effect when I am within 3 feet of our kitchen microwave when is on (though much weaker). The feeling goes away instantly when the microwave shuts off. Call me nuts, call me wacko, but I know what I feel. Can't be good for you (Bill Hepburn, Ont., *ibid.*)

Many places have limits to RF exposure. Massachusetts requires a yearly test by a qualified person with the right equipment. One of my clients has a 20 kW FM rig and it passed just fine. Another previous client had a 30 kW rig, and I have many AM clients from 1 kW up to 25 kW. I've worked at 50 kW AMs as well. Never caught a hint of RF sensitivity. Nor from any ham radio work, either. I do not doubt that people can be sensitive to it, however. There was a story on the web about a woman in England who has serious reactions to any sort of RF from cell phones on up. I feel very sorry for her. It's an RF-saturated world in any non-rural area (Craig Healy, Providence, RI, *ibid.*)

#### ELECTROMAGNETIC SENSITIVITY - WHAT IS IT?

I had an inquiry about this, and I decided to share a few links giving such sparse information about it as is commonly available. First, a bit about electromagnetic sensitivity:

<http://www.ideaireland.org/emr.htm>

The articles leading off that page are of interest too. Now, something that at least seems really scientific:

[http://www.aehf.com/articles/em\\_sensitive.html](http://www.aehf.com/articles/em_sensitive.html)

OK, now off into tin-foil hat land:

<http://biophile.co.za/health/electrical-sensitivity>

I suspect electromagnetic fields aren't the total cause of that woman's problems (Curtis Sadowski, *ibid.*)

#### HIGH R-F FIELDS

Re. this in DXLD 7-127: >> There has been a lot written about WLW, but this one contains lots of interesting pictures, like the arc across the spark gap being sustained by the 500 kW transmitter. They trained a photocell on the gap which shut down the transmitter momentarily to extinguish the arc. I wonder how you shut down a 500 kW transmitter

for a moment? I also wonder who risked his life with a thunderstorm approaching to photograph the arc, the intense rf field not withstanding. ANSI or whatever governs that sort of safety issue sure didn't exist in those days. <<

The fieldstrength difference between 50 and 500 kW next to the antenna is in practice rather negligible, simply because it makes not so much of a difference if the extraordinarily strong signal there is, say, 70 or "only" 60 db above some "regular" level.

Re the safety issues: Usually the fences around a mast base mark how close one can get to the radiating antenna for a limited time, and these are indeed just a few metres. But I guess also experienced engineering staff would hardly like to be there during a thunderstorm!

To my knowledge such photocell installations as described here are nowadays quite common if not a standard, and I seem to recall that usually cells sensitive for the ultra-violet range are used. Such protection circuits had at some point been developed and installed by the east German transmitter engineers after they were tired of the big question of what to do when a thunderstorm was approaching: Either sign off and have to explain in detail why this was necessary or stay on air and risk damage, like happened at Wilsdruff when a lightning strike produced arcs on insulation in the guys; they literally burnt away while the music (the transmitter's modulation of course) was blaring over the fields, scaring witnesses.

"Shutting down" here simply means keying off the carrier in a suitable way. That's of course always possible, also on the biggest transmitters (Kai Ludwig, Germany, Oct 27, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

POWERLINE COMMUNICATIONS  
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DATA-OVER-MAINS - HOMEPLUG MIGHT USE 2-50 MHZ

HomePlug could make use of the entire spectrum from 2 to 50 MHz in future versions of their products, see  
[http://www.southgatearc.org/news/october2007/homeplug\\_may\\_use\\_2\\_50mhz.htm](http://www.southgatearc.org/news/october2007/homeplug_may_use_2_50mhz.htm)  
73 (Trevor M5AKA, UK, Oct 30, monitoringmonthly yg via DXLD)

DIGITAL BROADCASTING  
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DRM [see also CUBA; VATICAN]

``I'm new to this group...I've been reading through the posts to get a

general sense of where DRM technology is headed.``

In North America? Nowhere. At least for international broadcasting. There may be some niche local and regional applications that work here. Personally, I think that if the FCC is ever convinced to license domestic broadcasts on 26 MHz, it would be a great platform for the kind of stuff that gets shunted on to FM subcarriers now, like talking books for the blind and ethnic broadcasts.

There's even a business model to support it, particularly for ethnic broadcasts; the program producer typically sells radios into the community that are hard-wired to work for their chosen subcarrier. Substitute in a cheap shortwave receiver with DRM capability and no-one will be any the wiser; most of the users will never suspect the program they're listening to is being broadcast over shortwave.

``Perhaps I am just uninformed, but the sense I get is that DRM is a low priority here in the U.S. We already have satellite radio, the Internet, and many upcoming changes in AM and FM broadcasting -- so it seems as though there isn't and likely never will be a major market for digital world radio in this country.``

Nope, seems to me you're plenty informed. Globalization be damned, we're just not very interested in the rest of the world. And there are technical challenges in North America that don't apply to, say, Europe, where DRM may succeed to some day as a regional medium.

``I'm not sure whether I want to take the plunge and buy some relatively pricey equipment so that I MIGHT be able to hear the limited number of stations being broadcast from a couple locations in the Western hemisphere. Does anyone have any advice to offer that would help me decide? If you've already purchased a DRM-capable receiver, what was your motivation, and was it worth it?``

You've got a pretty clear eyed view of the situation. Only you can decide whether it's worth the money. I had my AOR 7030 (RIP) modified to receive DRM broadcasts four years ago. Cost a freaking fortune. Was it worth it? It's hard to see how. It's been interesting as an intellectual exercise to figure out whether DRM was going to succeed. I've concluded that the answer is "no".

But I still play with it. Hell, who ever expected that Portugal and Germany would be rare DX from the east coast of North America? DRM could revitalize DXing. And you won't have to list log any more, because the ID's right there on the screen. And since the ID shows up several dB below the threshold for decodable audio, you can log 'em without ever hearing 'em. :-)

I'm deeply skeptical that a standalone portable receiver operating with a whip antenna will ever be able to deliver an acceptable user experience for long haul international DRM. I just don't think it's possible, with the distances involved in broadcasting to North America, to overcome the noise field of a typical house, let alone an apartment building. And since S/N is the critical component in deciding whether a DRM broadcast is decodable, it would take an awfully strong signal to overcome the awfully strong noise field in most houses.

Oops, there goes the power savings that the transmitter manufacturers tout to the broadcasters. To have a chance to hear anything, you need to get the antenna outside of that noise field. Unfortunately, a typical portable receiver overloads horribly if you connect much more than a wet noodle to it. The answer is to physically move the radio and its attached whip antenna outside the house.

DRM portables are therefore likely to be of interest only to the large market of people who listen to their radios in their back yards. That'll be fun in the middle of a rain storm at 2 am.

So if portable receivers are unlikely to work well enough to be satisfactory, you're limited to tabletop receivers. And those can get expensive. My Elad FDM-77 cost about \$600, and is one of the cheaper tabletop-style DRM-capable receivers. The only one I can think of that's cheaper would be the TenTec RX-320D, at about \$350. I suppose you could also look at the \$500 RFSpace SDR-IQ; I haven't heard any reports on how well it works for DRM, though.

Is it worth that much money to experience the shortwave equivalent of the Betamax? I suppose that depends on how attached you are to your disposable income. I think you've figured out the most important bits about DRM without even having a radio (Ralph Brandi  
<http://www.brandi.org/> AIM: ralphbrandi GTalk: ralph.brandi  
Shortwave loggings database: <http://www.brandi.org/logs/>  
Oct 23, drмна yg via DXLD)

Ralph said it better than I have ... and I run the <http://www.26mhz.us> website. With the 26 MHz effort we hope to make local digital HF a reality in the U.S. We are looking at a busy 2008 on this front with experimental operations and FCC activity.

But that's local. What about international ... Those who have been toiling to develop the DRM standard over these last 10 years believe that international SWBC could eventually die without it.

I think you are describing SW listening and not DRM. DRM could make SWL easier and more satisfying, but it does not sell itself. Marketing

is still needed. Eton's ads in the Wall St. Journal come to mind -- these are not aimed at the hobby market.

The improvements DRM will bring should only help to make marketing expenditures pay off better in the years to come.

There is another point that my friend Kim Andrew Elliott often makes on his blog <http://www.kimandrewelliott.com> He is an audience researcher at the Voice of America. His employer has consistently de-emphasized SW broadcasting, preferring local rebroadcast and Internet.

But those media can be, and often are, manipulated and shut off by governments at whim. He chronicles such incidents often on his site.

His case is that SW is not so vulnerable to such interdiction and needs to be preserved. Yes there's jamming and, in North Korea, modifications to receivers to limit their coverage -- but the public is craftily reversing those mods.

(Digression that is somewhat related:

If you have never visited the memorial site to the Pals facility of Radio Liberty, it is worth seeing (and hearing the audio).

The site is <http://www.radioliberty.org> -- and now a documentary, Waves of Liberty, has been made about the station. You can see the trailer of this interesting movie at:  
<http://www.canalparadis.net> Look for it under Canal Docs)

``It's the chance to hear something different, to see/hear how a new technology works under the challenges shortwave provides as a long-distance medium, and the chance to listen to the world with a different kind of sound, unplugged from the computer. (Dennis)``

That's why I'm interested, in addition to hoping to receive experimental DRM stations (Benn Kobb, *ibid.*)

REVIEW OF HIMALAYA DRM 2009:

German: <http://knallfunke.de/drm/empfaenger/himalaya/drm2009/index.htm>

English translation:

[http://knallfunke.de/drm/empfaenger/himalaya/drm2009\\_en/index.htm](http://knallfunke.de/drm/empfaenger/himalaya/drm2009_en/index.htm)

(Mike Barraclough, Nov 1, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Skimming thru it, seems that most of the reception tests were on MW or FM, just a few SW signals from within Europe mentioned. Didn't even try to decode New Zealand?! Note that the translator is DRM's biggest booster (Glenn Hauser, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

DON'T TOUCH THAT DIAL!

Michael Hedges, October 25, 2007, Followthemedias.com

Broadcasters have long cast a wary eye toward the digital realm. Even with grudging acceptance that the world is going digital the unease is endemic. And the answers from consumers only reinforce every digital fear.

Programming side broadcasters tend to be rather more right-brained than the left-brained engineers and accountants. Programmers talk about concepts; engineers talk about boxes. Broadcasting needs both sides of the brain, certainly, but visualizing consumer behavior remains the domain of programmers.

Something about digital radio has bothered broadcastingsí concept side, something not well articulated.

American broadcaster Cox Radio commissioned veteran audience researcher Bob Harper to find out how radio listeners may or may not use the new digital radio platforms. In a series of focus groups conducted in three US cities two years ago Harper sorted out a quite different layer of digital questions. The results were summed up nicely by one study participant - iWhy donít they just leave it alone?i

Consumersí experience with media profoundly affects their choices, preferences and willingness to change. The American experience (North and South) differs from the European and Asian. US media outlets are overwhelmingly commercial, market-driven enterprises. More than half of European listening and watching is to public service broadcasters, mostly tax supported and mandated to fulfill government requirements. Commercial broadcasters, wherever they may be, stay in business by monetizing a measurable audience. Tax supported media need only satisfy the taxing authorities; the average listener or viewer rarely gets a vote, just the bill.

Where digital channels have been introduced, generally over the last decade, devices on which to receive them have not exactly been flying off store shelves. The possible exception to generalizations about digital radio adoption is the UK market, where the BBC and commercial partners worked together to bring DAB (Digital Audio Broadcasting) into the media mix. This success has not elsewhere been duplicated.

Bob Harperís study tackled digital questions not entirely unique to the US market. American broadcasters have warmed considerably to HD Radio, formerly known as IBOC ñ In-band, On-channel. DAB in the US was DOA. HD Radio uses existing licensed frequencies to offer as many as

three digital channels, sitting at the sides of the conventional FM frequencies. HD Radio offers a reasonably inexpensive technical means of 'going digital' without messing with the cash-cow - FM. About 4,000 HD Radio channels are available right now in the US. European commercial broadcasters are also warming to HD Radio for the same reason. DAB and its variants are - UK exception noted - the domain of Europe's public broadcasters. The other variant in Europe's digital radio mix is DVB-H, the mobile phone standard. Bob Harper's study asked the big, universal question: 'How are they going to tune in?'

It's the receiver question, but more. These are questions the engineers never ask. Europe's public broadcasters - BBC exception noted - don't ask either, far better not to confuse the tax people. It's the real listener question.

Obviously, to hear a radio channel some sort of receiving device is necessary. Radio and TV channels are located on the great spectrum by address, a frequency, often referred to as a dial position. People know this through experience. Receiving devices display, one way or another, the dial position so folks can find the station of their choice. Digital radio offerings ask listeners to hunt for their favorite stations differently. Listeners like to have an address, preferably one they understand.

In Europe, very likely, receivers that replace the six or eight in your household right now will be multi-band and will, rather automatically, jump from one band to another. Finding your favorite morning radio station will mean using, at least once, an electronic program guide similar to those offered for television programs because a radio channel could be on any of the aforementioned bands, including old MW and FM. These smart, not so little radio receivers will save, adjust, swap, replay and otherwise do all the work. It's all in the chips. More bands - more chips. More chips - more money. DAB receiver prices in the UK have fallen to as little as £50. Don't even ask for one in Switzerland.

HD Radio addresses will be much like my apartment building. And hunting for one of those extra digital channels could be like hunting for me. The number on my building is 15. To find which apartment I'm in somebody must first get inside the building, not easy as there are codes, locks, bars, guards and dogs. To find the digital channel adjacent to an FM channel - call it HD2 - you must first, figuratively, get inside the building - tune to the main FM channel - so your receiver can lock-on to the digital signal. Who's going to go through all that trouble? Nobody, said Bob Harper's study.

Since the right-brained programmers are overtly concerned with marketing their radio brands to real people, the address is paramount.

When American radio listeners are shown photos of billboards pitching Cowboy Radio 1066 HD2 (I made that up but that's what an address might be) they scratch their heads and say "Where's that? It must be satellite radio."

Ah, but people will just love having all those choices. Not so, said the American radio listeners. Choice fell below quality as people scaled reasons they might be interested in digital radio. "Make the popping and crackling go away," they said. It seems that the name "HD Radio" triggers the notion of HD TV, which is far superior to analogue TV in the quality department. The digital reality is that the best digital radio can do quality-wise -- so far -- is be just as good as FM.

Are there any other reasons why the digital choice around the world is iPod? (via Curtis Sadowski, WTFDA via DXLD)

Here's [above] an HD Radio article that FINALLY addresses one of the main reasons it won't make a go of it (Curtis Sadowski Paxton, Illinois, WTFDA via DXLD)

Re: A SIGNIFICANT SIGN IN THE DEATH OF HD RADIO

I agree that HD is dying. I think it will die, primarily, because it is extremely inconvenient. Non-hobbyists who still value radio continue to listen because it is a cheap and convenient medium. You can plug some earbuds into your pocket radio and follow your football game, local news and weather, etc. while you are away from home. You can turn the knob in your car and voila! you have music to listen to or traffic reports. HD radio requires proximity to the originating station, antennas that must be added and adjusted (I don't know any non-radio people willing to do this!) and the willingness to hunt for "mystery stations" of inconsistent signal strength hidden behind the "real" ones.

As for AM, what is the point of crystal clear infomercials and traffic reports? The few AM music stations left, at least in the NYC area, are low budget ethnic broadcasters who have no budget (or desire) for HD, since their only real competition is SW.

The entire HD radio concept is nonsense, IMHO. I bought an Accurian HD radio, and it works, more-or-less, as promised. I am directly across the bay from Manhattan and have exceptional radio and television reception on all the radios I own. Even I have to fiddle around with my HD antennas to get consistent quality, and the FM antenna that I use is not the impossibly non-functional thing that came with the radio, but is the set of rabbit ears that I was using for my much more useful Accurian HD TV decoder upstairs.

Do I get clear, crisp AM sound on the HD stations? Yes. Do I care if the almost exclusively spoken programming sounds like FM? No. Do I get stations on FM that were not available before? Yes, if I want to hear highly strange programming that has no relationship to the original station, with the exception of a local classical station that has an HD station broadcasting justifiably obscure works by justifiably lesser-known composers. I probably listen to that HD radio for about a half-hour a week, just for the novelty of it, and in the wishful hope that something new may appear to listen to.

When I have strung out my AM antenna and positioned my rabbit ears, I want to be rewarded for my efforts, as I invariably am with my SW units. My friends know I love radios, and occasionally ask me if they should buy an HD receiver. I tell them to wait. Right now, I see no advantages and lots of liabilities, and in the end, the American radio consumer will only continue to purchase radios that are convenient to tote about and operate (Emily KB3MKQ Keene, Middletown, NJ, Oct 28, ABDX via DXLD)

#### USE OF IBOC IN CANADA DISCOURAGED

A Canadian body called Digital Radio Co-ordinating Group, belonging to either the lobbying organization of Canada's commercial broadcasters or the CBC or both, recommends to not use the IBOC / HD Radio system in Canada. The key statement is quoted in this German posting (which otherwise points out that in Germany transmitters serving the same area even use frequencies only 400 kHz apart, meaning that the Canadian findings are even more true here):

<http://forum.mysnip.de/read.php?8773,536941,536941,sv=1#msg-536941>

On Oct 25 the Mannheim-based Radio Regenbogen started intermittent IBOC tests on their 102.8 frequency from the Heidelberg/K<sup>o</sup>nigstuhl site. Here are spectrograms of reception at Mannheim, without (at 13:40) and with (at 15:15) the IBOC signal active, showing how the IBOC eliminates an otherwise audible signal on 103.0:

<http://forum.mysnip.de/read.php?8773,513947,535979#msg-535979>

(Kai Ludwig, Germany, Oct 30, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

#### WYSL FILES COMPLAINT OVER IBOC QRM FROM WBZ

In what may be the first AM nighttime IBOC interference complaint filed with the FCC, WYSL-1040 Avon, New York claims adjacent channel IBOC noise from WBZ-1030, Boston is interfering with WYSL's nighttime signal. WYSL operates U7 20000/500 CH 13200. In the complaint, WYSL is claiming adjacent-channel skywave to co-channel groundwave interference. The multi-page complaint includes an engineering affidavit from communications systems engineer, consultant, and NRCer Barry McLarnon. WYSL personnel spent more than 100 hours and drove

more than 700 miles in field tests gathering data to back up its complaint, the station said. The complaint states, in part:

If allowed to continue unmitigated, the IBOC interference is likely to cause loss of advertising revenue and diminishment of WYSL's market value as a broadcast property.

They claim the station could potentially lose about \$100,000 in nighttime ads for sports events this winter due to interference. Key to this case is whether the alleged interference is within WYSL's protected contour; WYSL says it is. This could be the first AM nighttime IBOC-related interference complaint the commission has received since stations were allowed to leave their digital transmitters on 24/7 beginning September 14. An "Anti-IBOC" website is at: <http://www.stopiboc.com/> (Bill Hale, AM Switch, NRC DX News Nov 12 via DXLD)

#### PUBLICATIONS

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Bi list-Aoki's list B07

Dear OM, B07 tentativeness version of Bi list was released.

<http://www.geocities.jp/binewsjp/bib07.txt>

<http://www.m2.mediakat.ne.jp/~binews/bib07.zip>

We are monitoring it now (S. Hasegawa, NDXC, Nov 3, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Go to <http://www2.starcats.ne.jp/~ndxc> (click under "Monthly Bi-Newsletter and the schedule access is on the right) for the new B07 frequency listings compiled by Shigenori Aoki; it's very useful for monitors and includes beams, power, transmitter site coordinates, etc.-- and I highly recommend this if you want to know what difficult station you are hearing at a particular moment (Joe Hanlon, NJ, Nov 3, DX LISTENING DIGEST) See also CHINA

The B07 "Aoki" list is now available at

<http://www.geocities.jp/binewsjp/bib07.txt>

(Dan Ferguson, <http://www.naswa.net/> Nov 3, dxldyg via DXLD)

#### CARIBBEAN TV LIST

I've just finished making a major update to my Caribbean TV lists. I've really fattened up the Cuban list. (I hope some of the Florida folks can get more of these). I still need to do more research on Cuban calls & networks though. There are also still a handful of defunct stations listed.

West Indies VHF/UHF.. <http://dxinfocentre.com/tv-car.htm>  
Central America 2-6 only.. <http://dxinfocentre.com/tv-cam.htm>

Any updates welcome. List does not include low power stations, which would be:

VHF-LO 100 watts or less  
VHF-HI 400 watts or less  
UHF 5 kW or less

End/WRH. Web Site: <http://www.dxinfocentre.com>  
(Bill Hepburn, WTFDA via DXLD)

#### CRUISE DX

Hello All, I know you don't hear from me much, though, I am still about. A quick note to say that back in April 2007, me and my wife took a cruise leaving Tampa, Florida with the final destination being Venice, Italy. I took along my Sony portable and a digital voice recorder. Late at night, I listened to LW and MW from our room's veranda and managed to make some interesting loggings. Currently, I am in the progress of posting an article, with audio clips, on my website at <http://www.n4fxc.com>

I am by no means finished with the article, which resides under 'Mediumwave' on my sites main menu. Some of you may find this interesting, especially when I get some of the mid and eastern Atlantic audio clips posted. Nothing spectacular, though, having a receiver in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean is an experience that you never forget. A Drake R8B and loop would have helped considerably - lol. 73, (Jim Nall, KY, Nov 1, IRCA via DXLD)

#### PROPAGATION

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#### MORE LONG-HAUL TRANS-EQUATORIAL FM DX, CARIBBEAN TO SOUTHERN BRAZIL

Logs TEP FM --- Amigos, ontem a propagação em FM estava excelente. Pude ouvir uma nova FM caribenha. O que parecia ser em 96.7 MHz, a ZIZ FM, Saint Kitts & Nevis, mostrou ser a Nice Radio, Saint Vincent & The Grenadines. Pude ouvi-la por pouco mais de 2 horas e ouve algumas identificações como "Nice Radio". Ontem ouvi as FMs caribenhas foram ouvidas até às 0252 horas UT. Seguem as minhas escutas em FM.

#### SAINT KITTS & NEVIS

96.7, 0130 31/10 ZIZ FM, Basseterre, OM/OM, talks, EE 45333  
96.9, 0133 31/10 ZIZ FM, Basse-Terre, OM/OM, talks, EE // 96.7 MHz  
25232

#### GUADELOUPE

97.0, 0132 31/10 RFO (R. Guadeloupe), Basse-Terre, YL, FF 15231  
97.0, 0024 02/11 RFO (R. Guadeloupe), Basse-Terre, mx caribenha, FF 35333  
102.6, 0030 02/11 NRJ Antilles, Basse-Terre, mx pop, FF 34333

#### SAINT VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

99.9, 0140 31/10 WE FM, Kingstown, OM/OM, talks, EE 44333  
96.7, 0008 02/11 Nice Radio, Kingstown, identificaÁies iNice Radioî, mx caribenha, depois OM em conversa telefÙnica c/ ouvintes sobre um Primeiro Ministro, EE 45344  
103.7, 0012 02/11 Hitz FM, Kingstwon, mx caribenha, OM, EE 43343  
107.5, 0015 02/11 NBC, Kingstown, OM/YL, talks, EE // 90.7 MHz 35233  
90.7, 0016 02/11 NBC, Kingstown, OM/YL, talks, EE 33343  
99.9, 0026 02/11 WE FM, Kingstown, mx caribenha, OM, EE 43333  
96.7, 0239 03/11 Nice Radio, Kingstown, mx pop EE, OM, id OM: iNice FMî, EE 45333  
107.5, 0249 03/11 NBC, Kingstown, mx caribenha, OM, EE 35333  
103.7, 0250 03/11 Hitz FM, Kingstown, mx caribenha, EE 25332  
99.9, 0252 03/11 WE FM, Kingstown, mx pop EE, EE 25222

#### MARTINIQUE

94.0, 0009 02/11 RFO (R. Martinique), TrinitÈ, YL, nxs, mx caribenha, FF 34333  
92.0, 0105 02/11 RFO (R. Martinique), Macoub., YL/OM, talks, FF 33333

#### SAINT LUCIA

101.1, 0010 02/11 R. Caribbean International, Castries, mx caribenha, EE 33333  
90.1, 0059 02/11 Joy FM, Castries, OM, relg, EE 43333

#### UNIDENTIFIED

91.6, 0106 02/11 Unid (R. Esperance ñ Martinique??), OM, nxs, FF?? 35333

73! (Rubens Ferraz Pedroso, Bandeirantes, Paran., Receptor: Sony ICF SW 7600G. Antena: LW de 12 metros, Nov 3, DX Clube PR yg via DXLD) ###